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THE PLANT DISEASE REPORTER

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE PLANT DISEASE REPORTER

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THE OFFICE OF MYCOLOGY AND DISEASE SURVEY

Volume X August 15, 1926 Number 5

SCAB (GIBBERELLA SAUBINETII) IN SPRING WHEAT AREA

Iowa: General in wheat area. Trace to 20 per cent, averaging 8 per cent loss. (M. H. Burns, July 15)

North Dakota: Slight infection observed in the vicinity of Dickinson, where it was reported as being most severe on corn ground. (Brentzel, Aug. 1)

NOTES ON STEM RUST (PUCCINIA GRAMINIS) OF SPRING WHEAT

Wisconsin: Considerable rust developing, especially in low fields. (Vaughan, Aug. 1)

North Dakota: Stem rust has been developing rapidly within the past two weeks. In some of the more susceptible varieties, such as Ruby, Quality, and Marquis, severe damage has been done in the eastern part of the state. (Brentzel, Aug. 1)

Colorado: The spring wheat throughout the irrigated section east of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado has at this time a sprinkle of stem rust. Second generation. This wheat is in the milk stage and many fields turning. We have been having ideal rust weather, however, I believe the wheat will ripen soon and escape any damage from stem rust. (Lungren, July 18)

Montana (Northeastern): None seen. (P. A. Young, July 26)

E. B. MAINS REPORTS ON LEAF RUST (PUCCINIA TRITICINA) OF WHEAT

Oregon Reports Damage from Leaf Rust

In the course of various trips to study the susceptibility of wheat varieties to leaf rust in different parts of the eastern United States,

Dr. E. B. Mains made observations on prevalence of that disease. His report dated August 6 is as follows:

"In the southeastern United States the dry spring again held leaf rust of wheat in check. At Tifton, Georgia, Prof. R. P. Bledsoe reported on May 20 that many of the varieties in the wheat nursery were dried up making notes on varietal differences very difficult. Susceptible varieties at that time, however, showed a fairly heavy infection. At Experiment, Georgia, leaf rust developed only to a slight extent on account of the dry weather. Dry weather also interfered with leaf rust development at Knoxville, Tennessee. On June 14, however, susceptible varieties on low ground were moderately rusted. On higher ground very little leaf rust was evident and wheat was ripening. At Marshall, North Carolina, June 15, leaf rust was fairly abundant on susceptible varieties in a wheat nursery in a creek bottom. At Swannanoa, North Carolina, only a scattering of leaf rust was found on high ground. Prof. Lehman later reported a moderate infection on wheat in low spots. On the Arlington Farm, Washington, D. C., June 17, I was unable to find leaf rust except in one or two low spots.

"At La Fayette, Indiana there was a slight amount of overwintering of leaf rust. Although we had plenty of rain the rust developed slowly, possibly due to cool weather. By June 22 the most susceptible varieties showed a moderate infection. By July 6 a few days before harvesting those were fairly heavily infected. On spring wheat which was planted very late on account of difficulty in preparing the ground, leaf rust had a good opportunity to develop. By July 8, susceptible varieties were 100 per cent rusted, and harvesting did not start until July 23.

"At Madison, Wisconsin, Dr. Dickson informed me that leaf rust also developed very slowly this spring. On July 19 winter wheats were starting to ripen. At that time susceptible varieties were fairly heavily rusted. Spring wheats at that time were still green and susceptible varieties showed 100 per cent leaf rust."

Oregon: Most severe outbreak of this rust noted on spring wheat since establishment of survey. No definite estimate of damage possible. Dry weather also shortened the crop. (Barss, Aug. 1)

NORTH DAKOTA REPORTS ON DISEASES OF FLAX

Rust (Melampsora lini)

"Traces of rust may be found at Fargo."(Brentzel, July 1)

Wilt (Fusarium lini)

"Common in some fields about Fargo and Mandan." (Brentzel, July 1)

Heat canker (Non-par.)

."Developing at Mandan and Fargo." (Brentzel, July 1)

NOTES ON PREVALENCE OF LEAFSPOT (PSEUDOPEZIZA MEDICAGINIS) OF ALFALFA

Connecticut: Usual amount apparently, reported from several fields. (Clinton, Aug. 1)

South Carolina: Slight damage in field in river bottom on the college farm, reported by Prof. D. B. Rosenkrans, May 11. (Ludwig, Aug. 1)

Mississippi: Common again, as usual, this season. Damage, as a rule, slight. (Neal, Aug. 1)

Michigan: An occasional field shows some injury by this disease, but not generally important in the early cuttings. Considerable infection is evident and conditions are favorable for development of the fungus. (Nelson, Aug. 1)

Wisconsin: About as usual, not considered serious. (Vaughan, Aug. 1)

Iowa: General, 10 per cent loss. (M. A. Burns, July 15)

North Dakota: Traces of leafspot have been observed in many fields, but the infection is very much less severe than last year at this time, and very much less severe than average. This is most likely due to the very dry weather prevailing during June and early July. (Brentzel, Aug. 1)

Montana (Northeast): A trace. (P. A. Young, July 25)

Oregon: This was very abundant and severe on the first cutting in western Oregon, but is not conspicuous on the new growth. (Barss, July 15)

CLOVER POWDERY MILDEW (ERYSIPHE POLYGONI)
APPARENTLY NOT SO ABUNDANT THIS YEAR

The following reports, together with those reported in other numbers of the Plant Disease Reporter for this year indicate that the powdery mildew on red clover is less prevalent than usual, at least in eastern United States. It did not seem to get started so early in the season and has not spread so rapidly as in some years. In Oregon, however, a general development is reported.

North Carolina: At Marshall, N. C., on June 15 one field was found which showed a moderate amount. (E. B. Mains, Aug. 6)

Indiana: At La Fayette, Ind. on June 31 a slight amount of mildew was noted in the variety plots. (E. B. Mains, Aug. 6)

North Dakota: Not observed up to this date. For several years past infection has been abundant by August 1. (Brentzel, August 1)

TWO NEW STATES REPORT SCAB OF COWPEA (CLADOSPORIUM VIGNAE)

On August 2 pods of cowpea affected with scab (Cladosporium vignae Gardner) were received by the Plant Disease Survey from V. H. Young, collaborator in Arkansas. These specimens were collected in Clark County and Doctor Young reports that several other specimens have been received this season with statements that the disease is causing almost complete loss in some fields.

On August 9, F. D. Fromme of Virginia also reported this disease, concerning which he writes as follows:

> "Specimens of cowpea from Clarksville, Va. show very severe injury to pods of the Blackeye variety. The owner of the farm states that the entire field is practically ruined and that he also had severe loss from the same disease last year. He changed seed and planted in a new field but without benefit.
>
> "We have several previous records of this disease in the state, the first one being from New Market in 1918. Wingard isolated the fungus and proved it pathogenic at that time but did not publish. It has occurred in the field with us on the Blackeye variety only, but we have made no extended varietal tests."

In the Plant Disease Reporter 10: 54, August 1, 1926, mention is made of the receipt of specimens of this disease from L. E. Miles of the Alabama Experiment Station. Concerning the situation on the farm from which those specimens came, Doctor Miles writes as follows:

> "On the property from which this specimen was taken 100 per cent of the pods were so badly spotted that they were unmarketable. A neighbor to whom the grower gave some seed has

a field in the same shape. Other fields in the same locality, of the same variety but from seed from other sources were unaffected."

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW JERSEY REPORT ON APPLE SCAB (VENTURIA INAEQUALIS)

Massachusetts: Unusually dry weather prevailed in this state throughout April and May and as a result ascospore development was retarded and spore ejection delayed. At Amherst, spore ejection began on May 3 and growers in the Connecticut Valley were notified to spray. At West Acton (Middlesex County), mature spores were first found on May 11. Rain followed in the night of the same date and the first spores were trapped the next day. Because of the retardation of spore development, growers in the eastern section of the state were able to omit the prepink spray. The first scab infection was noted on leaves at Amherst on June 18. Recent observations indicate that scab is no more abundant in orchards in which the prepink spray was omitted than in those which received this spray. Dry weather has continued throughout the state, and scab infection is very light in most orchards. (Osmun, Doran, and Guba, July 15)

New Jersey: Very common in unsprayed or poorly sprayed orchards in South Jersey. In one orchard in Bridgeton, unsprayed trees show 95 per cent fruit infected, with nearly every leaf heavily infected. Dry mix and colloidal sulfur gave almost complete control. (Martin, Aug. 1)

MORE APPLE BLOTCH (PHYLLOSTICTA SOLITARIA) REPORTS

Virginia: First observed at Winchester, June 26 on Northwestern Greening. Unsprayed trees will have the usual severe infection. (Fromme, July 15)

Georgia (Spalding County): Found to about the usual extent. (Higgins, July 16)

Arkansas: Important on unsprayed orchards; probably slightly less than usual. (V. H. Young, July 1)

Iowa: A trace. (Gilman, July 1)

Nebraska: Large numbers of cankers reported in commercial plantings. More severe than usual. (Goss, July 15)

OBSERVATIONS ON PREVALENCE OF BLACK ROT OF APPLE (PHYSALOSPORA MALORUM)

Connecticut: Leafspot form of black rot has been common but not especially injurious. (Stoddard, July 1)

New York: (Wayne County) Frog-eye leafspot has been observed on several occasions. (Hervey, New York Weekly News Letter, June 28)

Delaware: Very common with the early varieties of apples. Heavy leaf infection indicated probable heavy infection of fruit. (Adams, July 15)

Maryland: A few small spots were observed on young leaves on May 14 at Snow Hill. (Jehle, May 15)

General; moderate. Following recent showers leafspot has been appearing in abundance on parts of trees where deadwood was not removed. (Jehle, June 1)

Virginia: First appearance - Blacksburg, May 25; Mt. Jackson, May 27. Unimportant. (Premo, July 15)

Ohio: More prevalent this year than it has been for several years. In many sections where sulfur dust is used the disease may cause some defoliation of the trees. Where a regular schedule of lime sulfur has been applied it is not so prevalent. (H. C. Young, July 1)

Michigan: Present in about the usual amount in the form of cankers on the older trees. (Bennett, July 1)

INCOMPATIBILITY OF BLACK WALNUT AND APPLE

In Bulletin 245 of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, F. J. Schneiderhan reports on the incompatibility of black walnut and apple trees. The roots of the black walnut are apparently toxic to those of the apple when they are intermingled.

Under date of July 18, Schneiderhan sends another report from Virginia concerning this subject.

> "Another case of incompatibility of black walnut and apple trees was noted in the Logan Fay orchard. The owner remarked that he knew of the toxic relation of walnuts to apples 15 years ago."

BLIGHT AND LEAFSPOT OF PEAR AS REPORTED FROM SPALDING COUNTY, GEORGIA

Blight (Bacillus amylovorus)

> "More serious than usual, due doubtless to the bright sunny weather during apple blossoming time which favored activity of insects visiting the flowers." (Higgins, July 16)

Leafspot (Fabrae maculata)

"Usually serious on most varieties of pears here, has not appeared this year." (Higgins, July 16)

PEACH BLIGHT CAUSED BY CORYNEUM BEIJERINCKII

This disease, common on the Pacific Coast but sometimes troublesome in other localities, is reported again this year from Michigan by C. W. Bennett. He said that it was causing considerable damage in certain orchards in Lenawee County.

Oregon: Severe damage from Coryneum fruit spot onpeaches has been reported this spring, at least from western Oregon sections. (Barss, July 1)

A CASE OF HEAVY LOSS OF PEACH SEEDLINGS ON ACCOUNT OF ROOT KNOT (CACONEMA (HETERODERA) RADICICOLA)

V. H. Young of the Arkansas Experiment Station reports a severe root-knot infestation of peach seedlings planted in a nursery for budding purposes. After spending about a thousand dollars for labor the owner was forced to abandon the entire project as a total loss.

NOTES ON BROWNROT OF PLUMS AND PRUNES (SCLEROTINIA FRUCTICOLA)

Connecticut: Only one report of any plum disease this year, this brownrot following curculio injury on green plums. (Clinton, Aug. 1)

Ohio: Occasionally found on unsprayed early varieties. (Hesler, Aug. 1)

Illinois: Common wherever plums are grown. Few commercial plums in this state. (Anderson, Aug. 1)

Michigan: Blossom blight was rare and, as yet, very little rot is appearing on the fruit. (Bennett, Aug. 1)

Wisconsin: More than usual, associated with unusually heavy injury from curculio. (Vaughan, Aug. 1)

Oregon: Very small amount of blossom blight was reported this spring from western Oregon as compared with heavy damage last year. Brownrot in green prunes is not causing trouble as it did last year although the disease is present in small amounts everywhere west of the Cascades. (Barss, July 1)

ONION SMUT (UROCYSTIS CEPULAE) REPORTED FROM MICHIGAN FOR THE FIRST TIME

Although this disease is generally reported in the United States, particularly from the northern and northeastern portions of the country, it is not until this year that the disease has been reported from the state of Michigan. Under date of August 1, Doctor Nelson of the Michigan Experiment Station reports receiving specimens from Van Buren County and mentions that this is the first report of the disease from the state.

TEXAS WATERMELONS SUFFER FROM ANTHRACNOSE AND WILT

Anthracnose (Colletotrichum lagenarium)

"Somewhat epidemic this year in east as well as central Texas due to wet season; 3 per cent loss." (Taubenhaus, Aug. 1)

Wilt (Fusarium niveum)

"Quite severe in central Texas; 10 per cent loss." (Taubenhaus, Aug. 1)

LEAF BLIGHT OF CANTALOUPES REPORTED FROM VIRGINIA AND SOUTH GEORGIA

Virginia: A typical and severe leaf blight (Macrosporium cucumerinum) infection has been observed developing during the past few weeks environs the station plantings at Diamond Springs. The infection is so general and severe that we have decided to resort to Bordeaux spray for control. (McWhorter, July 14)

Georgia: Macrosporium leaf blight is common this year and has done considerable damage in some fields where infection started early. (Higgins, July 29)

MORE ABOUT CANTALOUPE POWDERY MILDEW

Arizona: The powdery mildew (Erysiphe cichoracearum) of the cantaloupe which has caused such a loss in the Imperial Valley

of California has also been found in the Yuma and Salt River Valley districts of Arizona. The loss in Arizona is very slight compared to the loss in the Imperial Valley, yet certain sections of the Arizona cantaloupe districts have suffered a loss of vines. A survey of the Salt River Valley district shows that the disease is present in almost any field one cares to enter. (Arizona News Letter 4: June 30)

ARKANSAS COTTON DISEASES

Wilt (Fusarium vasinfectum)

"Very prevalent and causing much loss on sandy soils. Losses often associated with nematode injury." (V. H. Young, Aug. 1)

Angular leafspot (Bacterium malvacearum)

"More widespread and severe than usual this season. Killing of branches and young squares noted in a number of cases. Reported by many to be worse than noted at any previous time in the state." (Dept. Plant Path., Aug. 1)

Rootknot (Caconema (Heterodera) radicicola)

"Found in severe form in Arkansas River bottoms. Associated with wilt." (V. H. Young, Aug. 1)

NOTES ON HOPPERBURN OF POTATO

It would appear that hot and dry weather which we have been experiencing this summer has been favorable for leaf hoppers and consequently hopperburn on potatoes. The following are four notes from survey collaborators.

New Jersey: Leaf hopper injury was not severe on early maturing varieties but was responsible for the early death of the vines of late varieties. Thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture gave almost complete control of the leaf hopper. (Martin, August 1)

Ohio: In the last two or three weeks hopperburn has developed in all sections of the state. (Tilford, Aug. 1)

Michigan: Severe on unsprayed early planted potatoes in Lower Michigan. Hot weather during first half of July a factor responsible for rapid multiplication of hoppers. Cold June and wet July in upper peninsula, conditions unfavorable for hoppers. Hopperburn will not be a serious factor in that part of state. (Kotila, Aug. 1)

South Dakota: Very prevalent. (Evans, July 15)

POTATO MOSAIC

Additional reports on potato mosaic are at hand. It is suggested that as far as possible collaborators distinguish between the various types of mosaic, at least between the rugose and mild types.

Maine: Cool weather has been general and the symptoms are unusually distinct, even of the milder types, although the soil is unusually dry. (Folsom, Aug. 8)

New Jersey: Very common on Green Mountains. Some fields planted with certified seed showed 25 per cent infection. (Martin, Aug. 1)

Ohio: Found in fields where no effort was made to secure good seed. (Tilford, Aug. 1)

Michigan: Trace in certified fields. Various types of mosaic observed; mild, crinkle, rugose and dwarf. (Kotila, Aug. 1)

Oregon: Rugose mosaic continues to be the chief destructive virus disease of potatoes in Oregon. In many fields a very high proportion of diseased plants is noted. (Barss, Aug. 1)

Washington: Mosaic is generally prevalent in common stocks and to a limited extent in certified stocks. Losses from virus diseases in the aggregate are probably large but rather difficult to estimate because confused with effects of environmental conditions. (Dept. Plant Path., Aug. 1)

POTATO LEAFROLL

Maine: Symptoms are distinct and outside of Aroostook it shows evidence of having spread in 1925 more than usual. (Folsom, Aug. 8)

New Jersey: Present in every field of potatoes. Not severe in certified seed but very prevalent in non-certified seed. (Martin, Aug. 1)

Ohio: Very prevalent in small garden lots and fields planted with ordinary home-grown seed. (Tilford, Aug. 1)

Michigan: Most fields of certified stock show only a trace. Abundant in fields planted with commercial stock; 28 per cent observed in fields of Russet Burbank, 96 per cent in garden patch of mixed varieties. (Kotila, Aug. 1)

MAINE THE ONLY STATE REPORTING LATE BLIGHT OF POTATO TO DATE

Maine: Late blight (Phytophthora infestans) is present as a trace in some fields on August 5. (Folsom, Aug. 8)

Connecticut: No case yet reported. (Clinton)

New Jersey: No late blight has been observed this year. (Martin, Aug. 1)

Virginia: (Eastern Shore) From time to time the past 15 years complaints of a malady considered to be late blight have been received at the Norfolk Station from the North Hampton region. In a few cases I have personally been able to run down these reports and found them false. The writer has made a careful search over the region this season and although the temperature was far below normal has found none. (McWhorter, June)

Wisconsin: No reports to date. Weather conditions appear favorable and spraying is being practiced in northern counties. (Vaughan, Aug. 1)

REPORTS ON EARLY BLIGHT OF POTATOES (ALTERNARIA SOLANI)

Connecticut: Observed two or three fields with a small amount but no damage. (Clinton, Aug. 1)

New York: (Ontario County) Found on early potatoes that were not sprayed. (Pease, New York State College Weekly News Letter, Aug. 2)

New Jersey: Only a trace of early blight. (Martin, Aug. 1)

North Carolina: Very little early blight developed in the early crop of potatoes this year. The disease was difficult to locate in many of the fields visited just prior to harvest. Probably held in check by dry weather. (Fant, July 7)

Florida: Forty per cent of the tubers exhibited one to five spots approximately 1 to 5 mm. across when the seed stock arrived in December and January. In the field a small amount of foliage infection was observed a week or so before maturity. Loss negligible. (Gratz, June 1)

North Dakota: Some fields near Fargo have shown severe infection, particularly those of the Triumph variety. The symptoms are complicated with hopperburn. (Brentzel, Aug. 1)

South Dakota: Common, in slight amounts. (Evans, July 15)

BLACKLEG OF POTATO (BACILLUS PHYTOPHTHORUS)

New Jersey: As much as 15 per cent found in some fields planted with seed from one of the northern potato growing sections. (Martin, Aug. 1)

Ohio: Several specimens have come to the station. In many fields an occasional plant can be found. (Tilford, Aug. 1)

Michigan: Found to be present in small amounts in most fields visited in lower Michigan. Probably more abundant in the upper peninsula fields where weather conditions during July have been more favorable. (Kotila, Aug. 1)

Nebraska: Considerable infection reported from Douglas County in plantings of Early Ohio from Red River. (Goss, July 15)

POWDERY SCAB (SPONGOSPORA SUBTERRANEA) FOUND IN WASHINGTON

The following is the first report from this section of the state of Washington. It has been found before in the state but in only a few places.

"While holding a potato demonstration at Oysterville, Pacific County, Washington, I noted a peculiar scabbing on some of the tubers and upon submitting these to Dr. Heald he sustained my suspicions that it was powdery scab caused by Spongospora subterranea (Wallr.) Johns. This disease is said to be spread over the peninsula of western Pacific County. At the field where I found the trouble there was about 3 per cent infection." (Zundel, July 14)

WITCHES' BROOM OF POTATO

Washington: One field in Pasco region, of thirty acres, has been reported with 100 per cent infection with witches' broom. The crop is an entire loss on account of sprouting and secondary growth of the tubers. This disease is of minor importance from a general standpoint. (Dept. Plant Path., Aug. 1)

MICHIGAN REPORTS SPINDLING SPROUT OF POTATO AND FAILURE OF TUBERS TO SPROUT

Spindling sprout

"Hereditary type, distinguishable from witches' broom. Five per cent found in field of common stock of Russet Rurals." (Kotila, Aug. 1)

No Sprout Potato

"Two reports received. Poor stand. Seed pieces when dug up were found to have formed secondary tubers instead of sprouts. Weakness due to prolonged storage under warm conditions." (Kotila, Aug. 1)

TOMATO DISEASES

Wilt (Fusarium lycopersici)

New York: (Erie County) Several cases of tomato wilt were noticed in the Eden Valley section. (New York Weekly News Letter, June 14)

Virginia: (Eastern Shore) The amount of this disease evident early in the season seems to be greater than in 1925. (McWhorter, June)

South Carolina: Found generally throughout Beaufort County. Losses were from 1 to 15 per cent, with an average of about 10 per cent. (Moore, June 15)

Georgia: (Spalding County) Found to about the usual extent. (Higgins, July 16)

Mississippi: Susceptible varieties of tomatoes show considerable wilt on soils infested with F. lycopersici. The average loss in the trucking sections was about 4 per cent. (Wedgeworth, July 15)

Texas: Generally prevalent throughout the state; 10 per cent loss. (Taubenhaus, July 15)

Arkansas: Very common and causing much damage. (V. H. Young, Aug. 1)

Arizona: Wilt has occurred in varying amounts in Maricopa County plantings. (Streets, June 15)

Blossom-end rot (Non-par.)

Mississippi: Blossom-end rot has been reported from every section of the state. The greatest loss occurred in the Crystal Spring trucking section where a loss of about 30 per cent of the early crop was sustained. (Wedgeworth, July 15)

Arkansas: Rather prevalent and causing considerable loss in some localities. (V. H. Young, Aug. 1)

Southern blight (Sclerotium rolfsii)

Mississippi: Reports of this disease have been received from several sections of the state. The writer observed one field of tomatoes that had about 35 per cent of the plants infected. Many fields show only a trace. (Wedgworth, July 15)

Arkansas: Several specimens sent in showing this trouble. Considerable injury reported in southeastern Arkansas on the early crop. (V. H. Young, Aug. 1)

Early blight (Alternaria solani)

Arkansas: More prevalent than usual around Fayetteville. (V. H. Young, Aug. 1)

Western yellow blight (Undet.)

Oregon: Continued reports have come in during July indicating 10 per cent or greater average losses from this disease in many western Oregon plantings. (Barss, Aug. 1)

REPORT OF POWDERY MILDEW ON CREPE MYRTLE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

"One complaint of powdery mildew (Uncinula australiana), July 23, received so far. The inflorescence is attacked but it is not quite certain whether or not the fungus can prevent flowering similar to the case with the rambler roses. There are some flowers present and some maturing seed capsules but it is doubtful if the attack is as serious as the fungus is capable of making under the most favorable circumstances." (Ludwig, Aug. 1)

SOME RECENT SPECIMENS

Urophylictis alfalfae on alfalfa, collected by G. L. Zundel, Jefferson County, Washington, August 4.

Bacterium lachrymans on cucumber, collected by F. D. Bailey, Marion County, Oregon, July 26. This is the first report of this disease to the Plant Disease Survey from Oregon.

Tylenchus dipsaci on Dipsacus fullonum, collected by C. E. Scott, Santa Clara County, California, July 29. Mr. Scott reported that one small field was destroyed last year. The determination has been verified in the Office of Nematology which reports that this was the original host of Tylenchus dipsaci from which the organism was described in Europe. This is the first report of the organism on this host in the United States.

Tylenchus dipsaci on Solanum villosum, collected by H. A. Hunt and C. E. Scott, Monterey County, California, June 29. This is the first report to the Plant Disease Survey on this host.

Fusarium niveum on watermelon, collected by W. A. Archer, Dunklin County, Missouri, August 4.

Septobasidium pelicillatum on ash, collected by V. B. Perry, Charles City County, Virginia, July 24. This disease was present throughout the tree and many of the branches had been killed. A maple tree nearby was slightly affected.

Puccinia campanula on Campanula scouleri, collected by G. L. Zundel, Pierce County, Washington. This is the first report from Washington.

Puccinia campanula on Campanula sp., collected by G. L. Zundel, Pierce

County, Washington, July 25.

Phytophthora cactorum on lily, sent in by Mrs. E. Palmer Davis, Harnett County, North Carolina, June 16.

Tilletia holci on Notholcus lanatus, collected by G. L. Zundel and C. D. Gaines, Clark County, Washington, August 6.
Also collected by G. L. Zundel in Shohomish County, Washington, July 30.